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At what cost of gold and shame history has recorded. Its recent experiments with education and moral influences are more hopeful, but they are half-hearted, poorly administered, and often to the subjects, exasperating experiments. The recent "craze" needed nothing so much as a fair investigation, complete, comprehensive and clear explanation. The array of soldiery whose only office is to kill them exerts no humanizing, evangelizing force upon the Indians.

What will you do? Do? *Begin!* Begin now that conciliatory justice which, if begun and persistently prosecuted for the last century, would have made Indian wars impossible. By killing Indians incidental good may result. It is the law that by the effervescence of evil, good is now and then precipitated. But then he that doeth evil that good may come, his condemnation is just. In the world of morals, if not of physics, the only just and righteous way of overcoming evil is by good. Setting one sin to destroy another is not the work of a saint. It is the work of a demon. What He who says "vengeance belongeth to me" may do, is not the question. The question is whether human beings, in governing places or out of them, may deliberately do wrong under the plea of "necessity." Space fails, but considerations do not, to prove that men and nations make their own so-called necessities. These moral necessities do not belong to the order of nature as do those physical phenomena which are baneful. They originate in the will of man.

War should be abolished "at any cost." That expression is not quoted from any official utterance of peace societies on the subject of war. "Any cost" allows any hypothesis of "cost." But really and practically is it impossible to so teach and train human beings in justice and righteousness, to say nothing of love, that they will compose their differences without robbing and killing each other? Then we must despair of the world's salvation.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The revenues of the country, amounting to \$450,000,000, have been collected and disbursed without loss by dishonesty. The Pan-American Congress has opened the way for a Pan-American railroad and an International Bank, and other ties of common interest and good will.

The Marine Conference has opened the way for harmony among the laws of the sea.

The Brussels Conference united the nations to oppose the African Slave Trade, and the traffic in strong drink. These measures will soon be submitted to the United States Senate for ratification.

The war in Central America between Salvador and Guatemala was promptly and zealously opposed by our Government. The killing of General Barrundia on an American steamer has occasioned discussion and the recall of our minister who authorized the arrest of Barrundia.

ARBITRATION.

The President mentions the decision of Sir Edward Mosen adverse to the United States in a claim for damages.

The United States, Germany and Great Britain agreed to form a government for Samoa and invited the King of Sweden to choose the Chief Justice. The result has been every way favorable. The President confesses injustice to Hawaii which he asks Congress to rectify.

The claims of the United States and Great Britain on Portugal have been referred to three eminent jurists chosen by the President of the Swiss Republic, who have not yet made known their decision.

The difficulty with Venezuela has been adjusted by a commission appointed for that purpose.

The relations of our country with China and Japan are under negotiation and, though delicate, will probably be adjusted without the use of anything worse than retaliatory laws, which are, however, always causes of irritation.

WAR-SHIPS.

Since our foreign relations are so peaceable and arbitration proves so successful, we cannot agree with the President's apparent satisfaction in nine new war-ships completed and four more to be added the present winter. He admires increase of coast defences and the militia of the States and recommends no abatement of pensions, though their cost is as much as that of a great standing army. We cannot refrain from saying that while tax payers feel the soreness of this penalty for war, yet the pensioning of soldiers returned to civil life is a far less objectionable thing than enlisting and training them to fight in great armies.

As to the danger point between Great Britain and the United States the President says:

THE SEAL FISHERIES.

"The difference between the two Governments, touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea, is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by Her Majesty's Government, has not been accepted, for the reason that the form of submission is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangement may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right, derived from Russia, which was not disregarded by any nation for more than eighty years preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble."

To reject arbitration seems on the face of it unwise and impolitic, but we hope our friends who are grieved at it both in this country and England, will calmly reflect on the reason given by President Harrison. It is not to the *principle* of arbitration but the *form* to which he objects. Ought a right conceded to the United States by Russia, a right which she (Russia) had exercised eighty years without dispute, to be questioned by Great Britain? Can that be a subject of arbitration which has been settled by precedents of so long standing?

CHLOROFORM INSTEAD OF POWDER.

Dr. Juenemann, of Vienna, has invented a shell filled with a rapidly expansive gas, which on explosion has the effect of chloroform on all within a wide area. Soldiers will become unconscious for several hours and no ill effects will follow. Prof. Huxley has well said unless a thing is self-contradictory it is possible. Why not substitute unconsciousness for death, gentle sleep for horrid mangling and utter sleeplessness and final death! By all means if men will fight, let us have the milder method.

If the wisdom of statesmen does not reform the war-system, the necessity of things will destroy it.—*Saffi*.